

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CINCINNATI R. L.
DEPART: 6:45 A. M. 10:30 A. M.
Arrive: 8:45 A. M. 12:45 P. M.
Night Express: 8:45 P. M. 12:45 A. M.
JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.
Morning Express: 6:45 A. M. 10:30 A. M.
Evening Express: 6:45 P. M. 10:30 P. M.
Night Express: 6:45 P. M. 10:30 P. M.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.
Morning Express: 6:45 A. M. 10:30 A. M.
Evening Express: 6:45 P. M. 10:30 P. M.
Lebanon Express: 6:45 P. M. 10:30 P. M.
Bardstown Express: 6:45 P. M. 10:30 P. M.
LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT R. R.
Morning Express: 6:45 A. M. 10:30 A. M.
Evening Express: 6:45 P. M. 10:30 P. M.
Accommodation: 6:45 P. M. 10:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 14.

Police Proceedings.—Monday, November 13, 1861. There was a fine attendance at the Court this morning of spectators to look upon the misery of their fellow-men. The case, which began with persons of all classes, presented for various charges. The first called was that of Thomas Turey for being drunk. Being a member of the Second regulars, he was sent before the military authorities.

J. Hall, an old dilapidated specimen of human nature, was before the Court as a vagrant; he was sent to the Almshouse.

James Scanlan was found by the officers too drunk to navigate, and he had to be haled to the jail; he was let off upon handing over the sum of \$5 and costs.

Albert Colly was found on the street, very late at night, in a rather suspiciously, which caused him to be arrested and brought before the Court as a suspected felon. He was discharged.

Albert Colly was let off upon paying \$5 for drinking too freely.

Chas. Eyebrow, who is too fond of mean whisky, was very disorderly Sunday night, which caused his arrest; fined \$5, and held in \$20 for six months.

Tho. Harmon, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined \$5.

Harrison Phillips, f. m. c., disorderly conduct. This was a regular free-negro fight, but he was let off, but not up to any great extent; the case was laid over until to-morrow morning.

John O'Bryan took lodgings on the corner of Fifth and Market streets Sunday night, for which the Judge charged him \$5.

In the case of the Commonwealth against Catharine Bowers, a motion was made for an arrest of judgment; the motion was continued.

Charles St. Clair was recently presented to the Court as a suspected felon; he was let off.

Tho. Berry got hold of too much tar-gum which made him weak in the knaps, and he felt by the way-side a fine of \$5 made the master satisfactory.

Eliza Gibbons, an old acquaintance of the Judge's, got drunk again Saturday evening; she was let off.

Forster Smith, a free negro, obtaining a pistol under false pretences; continued until Wednesday.

The regular call of the docket was resumed.

A SORROWFUL SIGHT.—We often see at the Police Court sights which would cause the strongest men to shed tears when the full facts were related. Men and women who have once held high positions in society are brought before the court entirely cast down, and have lost all hope of ever recovering their former stations.

At a meeting of the Court-martial to try a man for desertion, the Court-martial

decided that the man should be condemned to death.

Two Fools.—The man and woman who went up into the clouds in a balloon to get married must have been very anxious for a little cheap notoriety, and it is one of the misfortunes of newspapers that they are compelled, by the profectors and supporters of such, who return the gifts of greenbacks with return-shots of hats, caps, fur, handkerchiefs, neckties, collars, etc., etc., and all of the dross quality.

THE PRIDE OF FARN.—HOB GOAT SKIRT is acknowledged by all ladies to be the most stylish and durable skirt ever yet invented. They are manufactured and sold only at the Kentucky Hobo Skirt Factory, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 13, 1861, the designated place of confinement is approved.

In the case of private Daniel Baker, company "K," 125th U. S. Colored Troops, sentenced by a General Court-martial to be shot as a traitor to his country.

In the case of private Henry White, company "B," 13th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, sentenced by a General Court-martial to be shot to death with musketry.

General Commanding may direct; two-thirds of the members of the Court conferring in the term of the Judge Advocate General, the term of confinement is approved.

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The following directions as to the preparation of the soil, planting hardy trees and shrubs, and caring for tender ones, are recommended to our readers.

Set out the berry plants. All will do best if the roots be laid down and covered over with dry earth. Dig the earth away from one side of the stool, and then cover it over.

Currants and gooseberries require similar treatment. A good dressing of manure will benefit old bushes.

Dwarf apple and pear trees may be planted in the fall, or in the spring. Cut back the branches, more or less severely, according to the vigor of the tree.

Two years from the bud is old enough for planting grapes in well-trained soil, and may be trained to a vine in twenty inches. Cut the vine back to within a foot of the ground at planting. Sprouts should be cut off, and when they are covered over, make a mound of earth around the stem to protect the buds.

Raspberry plants may be set. All kinds, when young, are better if left in the ground and protected in winter by a slight covering of earth.

Cover strawberries at the approach of freezing weather. Straw is most used; but will answer if left in the place with a little earth to keep them in place. Do not cover the plant deeply; the object is to prevent the blossoms from alternate freezing and thawing.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

The American Agriculturist says: "As long as the ground can be worked, there is no time when the garden can do for the benefit of future crops. Manuring and plowing, tilling and trenching, is all the better to do now, and draining may be laid. Still, if the ground is to be tilled, it should be ameliorated by the frosts of winter. Make surface drains to carry water away from the garden, and the soil should be secured to add to the manure here. Weeds that have gone to seed are to be dried and buried."

Make straw-beds as heretofore directed. Give old beds a good covering of litter manure.

Frost injures beets and carrots, and should be out of the way of harm. Set out a dry, warm, and cover with sand to prevent from freezing.

Take up and protect cabbages by some of the methods of the Yankees. The Savoy, which are better for freezing, do very well if headed in close, and covered with straw boards laid over.

Coleys, known as flat-tops, should be taken up and put in trenches. If the weather continues mild that in trenches may have another chilling up. We have seen some of them, however, buried in the surface and blanched by putting salt hay between them. This excludes the light, and the coleys blanches and is kept clean.

Keep cold frames open if the weather is mild, but close up before nightfall. Have shutters or mats to put over in case of a cold.

Do not great mischief among seeds and plants. Use traps and poison. Be careful not to harrow any in the cold frames.

The principal part of the parsnip and salsify is to be used in the winter, but dig enough for use while the earth is frozen and bury in the cellar.

It is better to make new rhubarb plants in the fall, as early in the spring that the plants are apt to get too large before the ground can be worked. Divide old plants with a sharp spade, so that the roots or buds will have a portion of root attached.

Set four feet apart, each with a highly manured soil. Give old plants a good covering of litter.

Give spinach a light covering of litter.

Allow turnips to grow until danger of frost, then gather and store in pits or in the cellar.

All stakes, poles, frames and other garden structures of wood will last longer if put under cover for the winter.

ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

If any nursery stock is received which cannot be carefully planted, heat it, and then lay it in a place where the water will not reach it. Be careful that no spaces are left among the roots unfilled by water.

Fence carefully in the seedbeds so as to be at hand when wanted for spring planting. May be done in preparing the soil for the parsnip, and in the case of plowing, and even making the holes for the trees can be continued, it is understood the mission to Japan; it is understood he accepts.

In the case of the heavy winter accounts being settled by the Government at present there is that of J. T. Sandford, for charter of the steamer "Columbus" to the Treasury, asking that that State have the

addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, asking that the Governor of South Carolina be addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, asking that that State have the

same amount of the amount of the tax paid by Congress, and that same may be paid in South Carolina bonds; he alleges that the amount of the tax paid by the state of South Carolina is \$1,000,000.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has made a decision relative to services of the tax.

In the case of a soldier transferred to the army, he is entitled to the balance of his pay, and is entitled to be paid by Congress, and that same may be paid in South Carolina bonds; he alleges that the amount of the tax paid by the state of South Carolina is \$1,000,000.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

YESTERDAY'S NOON DISPATCHES.

Governor Andrew in Washington.

The Spanish Attack on Chili.

Reconstruction in Louisiana.

Treatment of Freedmen There.

Officers of the Reserve Corps.

Gen. Kilpatrick Minister to Chili.

Gen. Logan Minister to Japan.

Settlement of Government In- debt edness.

Gov. Perry on South Carolina Taxes.

Promotion of U. S. Paymasters.

Decision of Second Comptroller.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

Governor Andrew is at Washington for the purpose of making a speech to the members of the Massachusetts against the General Government.

There is general indignation in Govern-

ment circles at the wanton

Spanish squadron for blockade

of the greatest unanimity of feeling

prevails among the Chilians.

Still, the rebels are not to be trifled with.

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